

# The Shelby News.

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL. 16:—NO. 45.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)

SHELBYVILLE, KY., NOVEMBER 7, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 825.

## The Weekly Shelby News,

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is published for the Proprietor by HENRI F. MIDDLETON, at the Shelbyville Press, on the corner of Main and Second streets, in Shelbyville, Ky., on the first day of each month, and is sent free of postage to subscribers at a single subscription.

**TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,**

IN ADVANCE. For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

For 50 payable monthly, or by quarterly payments, at the discretion of the Proprietor, who will be pleased to receive orders for the same, and to send the paper by mail, or by express, at the option of the Proprietor.

## The Shelby News.

JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., is our Agent at Frankfort; and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and pay for the same.

Mr. S. H. PARVIN, Newspaper Agent, No. 80, 4th street, west of Walnut is our authorized Agent at CINCINNATI, Ohio, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and pay for the same.

Mr. PHILIP CRANE & CO., No. 57, South Third Street, Philadelphia, are our authorized to receive and pay for advertisements for the Shelby News.

**Facts for the People.**—We give another extract from this pamphlet to-day. The pamphlet is published at Washington City; and can be obtained at \$2 50 per hundred copies, by addressing orders to the "American Organ," Washington City, D. C.

From the Cincinnati Railroad Record.

**Railroad to the Pacific.**—The Western Railroad Company.

In the Record of May 10, 1855, we reviewed the Government Report on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the subject, and the result was a general conclusion that the Government had substantially abandoned the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and that the work, great as it is, would be constructed by private enterprise.

(The following pretty lines are by a very young man, a pupil in one of our Female Colleges. Are they not indicative of poetical genius?)

For "The Shelby News."

## The Haven of Rest.

There is a pure and heavenly dome Maintained by God above, For all who live in christian hope, And die in Jesus' love.

It is a place of pure delight, With angels but peace divine, Where angels praise the praise of God, And on his love recline.

God made the little twinkling stars, He made the moon to shine, He made a heaven far above, Our sinful wicked crime.

It is a home of happiness, Where none but christians dwell, Where angels in their glory shine, Saved from a frowning hell.

The golden glow of light and love, Upon the robes is laid; Love, joy, peace, and harmony, Shall ever be their aid.

They left the trials of this life, And flew on wings of love, To seek the realm of Paradise, And the joys of heaven above.

Let's banish all our sin from us, And to our Saviour pray, He'll curb our sympathetic tears, And drive our gloom away.

Though we on earth yet sorrow here, And broken be our hearts, If faithful we will meet again Our friends in Paradise.

LAMDA.

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

For The Shelby News.

## When you and I were young.

AFFECTUOUSLY INSCRIBED TO DR. S. P. COLE, OF GRAVES COUNTY, KY.

Oh! do not mind the time, Salem, When you and I were young, When the tide of life flowed gladly on, And naught did mar our joys;

When the beam of Hope o'er our young hearts Its rosary circles flung— Oh! the world seemed all of beauty made, When you and I were young, Salem— When you and I were young.

Those were our halcyon days, Salem, Our hearts knew naught of guile; We gathered sweets from every flower, And all things seemed to smile;

For the sweetest joys the world affords Around our pathway lay, And we dreamed of naught but hope and love, When you and I were young, Salem— When you and I were young.

We played together through the fields, And culled the fruits so rare, And watched the joyous little birds That sang together there.

We played beside the pebbly stream, And sang of gladness true, And we danced the squirrel in the wood, When you and I were young, Salem— When you and I were young.

When you and I were young, Salem, Since I have seen your face, And my life has been a task, With few bright cheering rays— The hope I once so gladly turned, Is on the willow hung;

My heart still turns to those bright days, When you and I were young, Salem— When you and I were young.

And you have wandered from the scene, Your young heart loved so well, And left the friends that loved you here, With dearer friends to dwell;

But though you've found some fragrant flowers, Life's thorny maze you find, You try to charm it as they used to charm, When you and I were young, Salem— When you and I were young.

VANDYKE'S MILLS, KY.

## A KENTUCKY LADY.—The Charleston (Va.) "Free Press," publishes a letter from the Howard Association of Norfolk, acknowledging the receipt of \$100, sent to the Association, through N. S. WHITE, of Charleston, by a lady of Nicholas county, Kentucky.

There can be no expectation more idle than that human nature, left to itself, will either improve or cease to be vicious.

The subjoined advertisement is extracted from an Irish newspaper: "Missing from Killarney, Jane O'Fogarty, she had in her arms a baby and a Guernsey cow, all black, with red hair and tortoise shell combs behind her ears, and large spots all down her back, which squints awfully."

A story is told of the clerk of a little village church in the west of England where the service is never commenced on Sunday mornings until the "squire" has taken his seat. One Sunday, however, this gentleman happened to be late, and a neighboring clergyman not acquainted with the ways of the place, was "doing duty." So he commenced as usual with "When the wicked man—" up jumped the clerk, bawling out, "Stop, stop, sir! he's not come yet!"

**FIGHT BETWEEN A RATTLESNAKE AND HOGS.**—The State Rights Democrat, published at Elba, Ala., narrates the following: "Two gentlemen were lately in the woods, when their attention was attracted by an uproarious noise of hogs. Thinking that something uncommon was to pass, they repaired to the spot, and found that the hogs had been in a fight with a very large rattlesnake. The fight, from appearances, had been a long and desperate one. The snake was torn to pieces, three hogs were dead and a fourth was dying. They say that as the last hog would growl, the snake would raise its head, being unable to do anything else. The snake and the fourth hog soon died. They report that for thirty yards around the grass and ground were torn up. The snake was six and a half or seven feet long. The hogs, in the fight, had demolished all the rattles except two."

**PRAYER SUPPLY.**—Mr. Thompson, of Kansas, has just completed, it is stated, a prairie ship or wagon, to be propelled by wind, in which he proposes to make a voyage to the Rocky Mountains. Thirty passengers will embark in June next, on the voyage. Several years ago, a gentleman, who then represented the State of Illinois in the Senate of the United States, invented a ship of the same kind, and indulged the belief that the experiment of navigating the prairies of the West by canvas and wind would prove successful. If we remember correctly, the wheels of the concern did move with a stiff breeze, but the realization of the gentleman's hopes was never reached.—St. Louis Repub.

The Secretary of War has decided that a soldier who had re-enlisted and was found unable to perform duty and discharged is not entitled to any bounty land for the same.

At Montgomery, Ala., a man named C. A. Dax, was recently tried by Judge Lynch, and convicted of writing letters to the "New York Times," promulgating very ultra abolition principles; of writing obscene letters to a lady sheet called "Life in Boston," defaming the characters of the citizens of Montgomery and libeling and slandering; and of affiliating and holding illegal intimacy with the colored portion of the community, especially the mulatto females. He was sentenced to a life term in the reservoir. The sentence being complied with, he was suffered to depart, with the following injunction: Tarry not in this city after the hour of ten to-morrow, under penalty of receiving stripes on thy naked back to the number of two hundred.

**Facts for the People.**—THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN VOTERS IN THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—We shall now demonstrate by facts, figures, and statistical information, that Gen. Pierce was elected President by and through the influence of the foreign voting population.

The following table shows that the popular majority of Pierce over Scott falls far short of the foreign vote. Thus:

Pierce's vote.	1,602,663
Scott's vote.	1,385,990

Pierce's majority.	216,673
Foreign vote.	367,320
Pierce's majority.	216,673

The foreign vote exceeded Pierce's majority over Scott, 150,647 votes.

But there is another view of this question, which demonstrates most clearly the truth of the declaration, viz: that Pierce owes his election to foreign voters. The Administration presses and other opponents of our doctrine have, on various occasions, sought to underrate the importance of the foreign vote cast at our elections, and have essayed to prove that such vote does not, to any perceptible extent, control our elections, because it is scattered and diffused throughout the country. It is not denied by our opponents that almost entire foreign vote is usually cast on the same side. We shall endeavor to demonstrate, by calculations and facts which cannot be controverted, that the foreign population have now the power to decide the election of President of the United States, in any contest between the two former rival parties, Whigs and Democrats, and the old political lines are drawn between these parties.

We may here, in advance of exhibiting our figures, advert to the well known fact, that it was considered extremely doubtful on which side the foreign vote would be cast, as between General Pierce and Scott, in 1852, until within a very few days before the election. It is even said and believed, that negotiations were carried on for some time between certain distinguished emissaries of a "higher power" and the recognized friends of the rival candidates, touching the consideration or value of the foreign vote, and that the results of these negotiations are too manifest not to be well understood by all who pay attention to the political maneuvering of corrupt parties.

If it be true as we think we shall demonstrate, that the foreign voters in our country can, by acting in concert, control our Presidential elections; and if it be true, as we have been led to believe, that nearly all the foreign vote can be controlled by a "higher law" influence, surely the patriotic efforts to defeat the machinations of demagogues who may hereafter seek to obtain political place and power by means of this point, are not unworthy of our attention.

We shall exhibit the statistics of foreign States in this connection, whose aggregate electoral vote was 132 at the last election, that number being more than a majority of the whole electoral vote cast for President. We have made our calculations on the usual basis, that one-seventh of the general population of the States are voters. We doubt not, that one-fifth of the foreign population are voters, because there is a smaller proportion of adult females and children among them than in the native population of native-born population. Still, we adhere to the usual basis of calculation.

In California, however, where there are seven-eighths males to one female, and but few children, we assume that about one half of the whole foreign population are voters, and we have estimated the foreign vote at 10,000, in a foreign population of 21,628 persons. On these principles we now present our statistics, taken from the census of 1850, and the American Almanac for 1854:

States.	Foreign	Foreign	Pierce's Electoral
	population.	majority.	vote for

New York,	535,224	93,317	27,201
Pennsylvania,	303,105	43,300	14,446
Maryland,	51,011	7,297	4,943
Louisiana,	67,308	9,615	3,292
Missouri,	76,520	10,338	7,698
Illinois,	111,860	15,380	15,653
Ohio,	218,099	31,157	16,694
Wisconsin,	116,471	15,781	11,419
Iowa,	201,868	22,955	11,890
Rhode Island,	23,832	3,404	1,108
Connecticut,	38,374	5,453	2,890
Delaware,	11,011	1,749	1,011
New Jersey,	39,804	8,843	5,719
California,	21,628	10,000	5,694

258,548 130,094 132

It is thus demonstrated that in each of these fourteen States the foreign vote was larger than the majority given for General Pierce; and it is also demonstrated that the aggregate foreign vote of these fourteen States is more than twice the whole number of the aggregate of Gen. Pierce's majority in said States. If even one-half of the foreign vote had been given to Gen. Scott, he would have been elected instead of Gen. Pierce.

In North Carolina, too, the foreign vote was 366, and Gen. Pierce's majority but 686; so that if Scott instead of Pierce had received this foreign vote, he would have received the electoral vote of North Carolina by a majority of 146 votes!

It is therefore, clear, beyond controversy, that if Gen. Scott had bargained for and obtained that portion of the foreign vote which, it is assumed, was under the influence of a "higher law" power, he would now, instead of Gen. Pierce, have been President!

of the United States! But, passing over this consideration, we ask if it be not alarming to reflect that our Presidential elections are thus distinctly shown to be under the control of the naturalized citizens of the United States? We trust our readers will scrutinize, and then ponder upon these statistics.

The time is not distant when even Virginia, by the increase of foreign voters, will be under their influence and control, if the contests in that State continue to be carried on between the former rival parties, and if a Presidential candidate









THOMASSON COUNCIL, No. 159,  
OF THE AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court  
House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 1/2 o'clock.  
HENRI F. MIDDLETON, President.

AMERICAN MEETING.  
The Americans of Shelby County are requested  
to meet at the Court House, on Monday  
next, County Court day, immediately  
after dinner, for the purpose of  
perfecting measures to have a full  
representation at the Mass Meeting at  
Louisville, on the 27th instant. It is  
hoped there will be a full attendance.

THOS. TODD, County President.

A New and Valuable Work.  
We have just been shown a NEW MAP, published  
by GASTON & JOHNSON of New York, embracing  
the United States and Territories, the Canadas, New  
Brunswick, Nova Scotia and New Foundland; also,  
Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama,  
Cuba, and the W. I. Islands. It is also a Map of  
the World, which shows the position we occupy in  
relation to the other nations of the earth, upon which  
can be traced all the routes of our commerce. We  
find it highly recommended by such gentlemen as  
HON. WILLIAM L. GAY, President of the United States;  
Rev. CHARLES E. WATSON, D. D., President of  
Buffalo Female College, Hon. LEWIS  
CARROLL, and many others. This work has been  
compiled from Government surveys, and is one of  
the most comprehensive, complete, and correct maps  
we have ever seen. This is a work which should  
find its way into every family. Children should grow  
up with such things about them. They should grow  
up familiar with the geography of their country by  
daily contact. Every person that desires to keep  
posted up in all the highly interesting topics of the  
times, should have one of these valuable maps for  
constant reference, and certainly those who are desirous  
of investing in western lands should not be without  
one.

J. M. DENTON, of Warsaw, Ky., is Agent for  
this excellent map, and will call upon the inhabitants  
of Shelby County for the purpose of obtaining orders.  
We cordially commend him to the citizens of Shelby,  
and bespeak for him the consideration of all our  
friends and readers.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.—This paper,  
published at Washington City has passed into the  
hands of S. C. BUSEY & Co., and has been placed upon a  
permanent, independent basis. Mr. BUSEY, the recent  
Editor, is, we think, a member-elect of the  
Virginia Legislature, and was compelled to  
retire to attend the session of that body.

We commend the "Organ" to all Americans  
who wish a paper from Washington  
City. It is an able advocate of the  
principles of the American party.

Black Mail.—The Administration levied  
on the Clerks in the Department the sum  
of \$5 each, to be used in the Maryland  
election canvass.

We are requested to call the attention  
of the Trustees to the sidewalk west  
of Mr. JOSEPH HALL'S residence. It is in  
a very bad condition, and should be  
repaired immediately.

We invite the attention of our readers  
to the article in another column from  
the Washington "Organ," with the  
signature of JOHN VAN BUREN. Mr. VAN BUREN  
is the leader of the Pierce party in New  
York; and on the very evening on which  
the letter appeared in the "Union" President  
PIERCE dined with him at the hotel.

Not So.—We are assured, that the  
statement that Mr. CRITTENDEN had  
accepted the invitation to deliver an anti-slavery  
Lecture at Boston, is not correct. Mr. C.  
has not accepted.

AN AMERICAN.—A Boston paper states,  
that a young man named GEORGE SUMNER,  
now in Europe,—a brother of Senator SUMNER—  
has recently declined the very high  
position of Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor  
of Russia, because he did not desire to  
serve under any but a Republican Government.

A Conspiracy.—Mr. PAT. JACOBSON  
communicates to the "St. Joseph Cycle,"  
an account of a secret military organization,  
said to have been formed by the anti-negro  
slavery men of Kansas. They are bound  
together by oaths, and are intended to  
operate against negro slavery everywhere.—  
Some portions of Mr. L.'s statement bear  
too much the impress of improbability.—  
Still, as the opponents of negro slavery in  
Kansas are in open resistance to the  
enactments of the Legislature; and that, sooner  
or later, there will be strife if the laws are  
not changed, it is, we think, not improbable.  
The separate election was in itself a quasi  
revolutionary movement. And there is not  
much to doubt that any attempt to  
enforce some of the laws passed by the  
disputed Legislature may lead to serious collisions.

NEW YORK.—The election took place  
in New York yesterday, the 6th. There is  
a mixture of parties, as the reader may judge  
from the following list taken from the "Tribune":

Republicans: Half Shell; Whigs; Reformers;  
Democratic Whigs; American Democracy;  
Woolly-Heads; United Americans;  
Silver Grays; American Protestants;  
Prohibitionists; Know Nothings;  
Temperance party; American party; String-  
ent Licensees; Know Somethings; Moral  
Sensationists; Chocwats; Constitutional  
Rights party; Hindoo; Liquor Dealers;  
Sons of the Republic; Teetotalers; Tem-  
perance Democrats; Land Reformers;  
National Democrats; anti-Renters;  
Renters; Liberty Party; Barnburners;  
Practical Democrats; Hard Shells;  
German Democracy; Soft Shells; Work-  
ing Men; and lots of small fry.

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 1st, 1855.  
H. F. MIDDLETON,  
Dear Sir:—The undersigned, Committee ap-  
pointed by the Native Americans, resident in the  
City of Frankfort, presents you with a *Cup*  
and *Wreath*, as a testimonial of their high regard,  
and their appreciation of your real, fidelity, and  
perseverance in the advocacy of American Principles.

The great issue of the day is now distinctly made,  
between the American and the anti-American parties,  
and the peace and happiness of our people, and  
the perpetuity of our Government, are involved in the  
contest. Kentucky has spoken her sentiments, and  
taken her stand, on the side of the Union and the  
Constitution. In the contest just passed, you were  
among the foremost in the field, and the Americans  
of Frankfort, as well as those throughout the State,  
and the Union, acknowledge you as among our most  
valiant soldiers and champions.

Assuring you of our individual regard, and with  
the hope that you may live to see the full and com-  
plete triumph of American Principles, we remain,  
Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. F. MEER,  
W. H. GRAY,  
W. FRANKLIN,  
A. C. BLAWER,  
J. W. WATSON,  
E. H. TAYLOR,  
Committee.

OFFICE OF "THE SHELBY NEWS,"  
Shelbyville, Ky., Nov. 2d, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:  
It would be vain for me to attempt, in language,  
an adequate expression of my gratitude for the kind-  
ness manifested by your letter of the 1st instant, and  
the gift accompanying it. If I were so conscious of  
my own deserts, as to simply construe your act into  
one of compliment to merit, vanity could easily find  
well turned eulogistic phrases for the redemption of  
appropriate thanks. But, I know that deeper feelings  
of personal regard—that warm friendship, sympathy,  
and encouragement in the arduous con-  
flict in which I have honestly, however humbly, par-  
ticipated, prompted you. Therefore, I can only say:  
accept my heartfelt gratitude,—far more deeply felt  
than expressed.

Your allusion to the great issue, in which the wel-  
fare of my country is involved, meets with the full  
assent of my heart, and while that issue is pending,  
so long shall my voice, and my pen, be fear-  
lessly raised in support of "THE UNION AND THE CON-  
STITUTION."

Yours, &c. most respectfully,  
HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

To Messrs. Meek, Gray, Franklin, Blawer, Watson,  
and Taylor, Committee of Native Americans of  
Frankfort.

THE ABOVE CORRESPONDENCE WILL EX-  
PLAIN ITSELF. It is with no slight emotions,  
that we now comment upon it. There prob-  
ably never was a period in our life, when an  
event occurred, connected with our interest  
or feelings, leaving so profound an im-  
pression,—or one, the memories of which  
will linger so pleasantly around our heart,  
as the unexpected act of courtesy extended  
by the noble-hearted Americans of Frank-  
fort to us, on the 1st of November, 1855.

It was not the Gifts of Silver, or Gold,—  
for often have they been the rewards of  
vice; but the *motives*, that actuated the  
generous donors consecrate the act, and  
stamp it in enduring characters of Gratitude  
upon our Memory. Years without re-  
mitting toil—without reward, save that of  
a good conscience,—through depreciation of  
home and denunciation abroad,—we have  
spent in the advocacy of the great prin-  
ciples of Americanism, and in building a  
name and influence for our paper. Alone,  
and unsupported, years ago, we breathed  
the storm—now, the corruption of parties,  
the bolder strides for power, taken by  
Priest and Foreigner, have at length aroused  
the American people; and our Prin-  
ciples—once the scoff and jest of every con-  
temporaneous demagogue—have, at last, been  
endorsed. In all this trial, we have endeavored  
to battle only for the Right, with the  
weapons of Truth. Nor have we ever left  
the honorable path of legitimate discussion  
to assail private character; and never, un-  
less provoked beyond endurance, have we  
intentionally wounded the feelings of an  
adversary.

While our principles have been en-  
dorsed, the generous citizens of Frankfort  
seemed determined, that the individual  
should not be neglected. Surely, under the  
circumstances, we may be permitted to  
say, without egotism, that we have some-  
thing to remember with pride.

There has been six hundred and thirteen  
aliens naturalized in Monroe county, New  
York, since January 1, 1854. This is a  
greater number than there are voters in any  
town or ward in the county.

THE residence of Mr. ELIJAH DAVIS,  
at Chaplin, Nelson county, was destroyed  
by fire on the 28th ult., together with all  
its contents, during the absence of the fam-  
ily at a funeral. Loss \$500, and no in-  
surance.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 1st in-  
stant, an excursion train of thirteen cars left  
St. Louis for Jefferson City, to celebrate the  
opening of the Pacific Railroad, at that  
place. When about half way to Jefferson  
City, in crossing the bridge over the Gas-  
conade river, the bridge gave way and pre-  
cipitated the whole train, except the last  
car, in the ditch, a distance of 25 or 30  
feet, killing eighteen persons, and wound-  
ing a great many, some of them mortally.  
Among the killed are several of the most  
prominent citizens of St. Louis.

In our next issue we hope to be able to  
give the particulars, from our St. Louis  
exchange.

MISS EUNICE E. CULVER, of Bland-  
ford, Mass., received a verdict of \$2,500  
damages, a few days since, against Fred.  
Dwight, formerly of Springfield, for breach  
of marriage promise. The lady is 26 years  
of age, and had been courted by the gay  
deceiver since 1849. It was proved that  
he at one time presented her with a change-  
able silk dress, at another with a black silk,  
and made innumerable presents of handker-  
chiefs, books, shawls, bonnets, and other  
articles of wearing apparel or ornament.—  
In one of the books so presented, he wrote  
the name of "Miss E. E. Culver Dwight."

THE WAY THE FOREIGN INFLUENCE AND  
FOREIGN VOTE.—In Wisconsin the News-  
bath, the only Dutch paper published in  
that State, the Emigrants, the leading  
Norwegian organ and the Corcar (Milwaukee),  
the Democrat (Manitowish), and Pioneer  
(Sank City) are all engaged in a zealous  
support of the pseudo "Republican" or Free-  
soil fusion cause.

Counterfeit half dollars are in cir-  
culation in Charleston, S. C. The Evening  
News says they "are so well executed as  
easily to impose on those receiving or pay-  
ing them away. The counterfeit will be  
discovered by sounding, the sound emitted  
being dull and not of the ringing character  
of the genuine. The genuine has besides  
rays around the head of the eagle, which  
the counterfeit has not."

Gov. Morehead has issued a procla-  
mation offering a reward of three hundred  
dollars for the apprehension of Sam. H.  
Dews, charged with the murder of Samuel  
Lauderman, and who escaped from the  
Spencer county jail on the 25th of Oct.

AGREABLY DISAPPOINTED.—A cor-  
respondent of the Newark (N. J.) Eagle  
writes from Leavenworth City, Kansas, as  
follows:—Probably the gentleman minded  
his own business.

"I am a great coward, and come here  
with fear and trembling, expecting to have  
my throat cut from ear to ear before I reach-  
ed the hotel in the city of Leavenworth;  
but, so far from being molested, I have been  
treated with every civility, and I have never  
been among a people so universally polite  
as the "border ruffians" of Kansas."

Commercial Intelligence.  
CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

The Chicago "Press" notices sales  
of 1,400 hogs there at \$4 75 \$5 00 and  
\$5 75.

Hogs.—The hog market is on a stand-  
still. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of 31st  
ult., reports the following transaction:  
A city packer reports 4,500 head at 6c.  
COTTON.—The market is quiet. The  
advertisers in the city of Leavenworth,  
but, so far from being molested, I have been  
treated with every civility, and I have never  
been among a people so universally polite  
as the "border ruffians" of Kansas."

HOES.—The market is quite dull here,  
with rather a downward tendency in prices.  
In the absence of actual sales, we will re-  
mark that hogs are offered at 6 cents net,  
for December delivery, to packers.

At St. Louis no positive contracts are  
making, and buyers at last dates were not  
offering over 5 1/2 cents for hogs weighing  
200 pounds or more.

From the Louisville Courier.  
LOUISVILLE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small  
sales at 10c and 12c per lb. COAL.—Retail sales of Pittsburgh at 12 1/2c; Pen-  
nsylvania at 10c. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of  
middling at 7 1/2c; batting, 10 1/2c. Cotton yarns  
are firm at 5 1/2c to 6c. CORN.—Small sales of  
middling at 12 1/2c; common, 11 1/2c to 12c. RICE.—  
Sales of 10c and 12c per lb. SUGAR.—Sales of  
cane sugar at 12 1/2c; molasses, 25c to 30c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Extra brands 87 1/2c to 90c;  
No. 1, 85c to 87c; No. 2, 82c to 84c. GROCE-  
RIES.—Rice, 12c to 14c; molasses, 25c to 30c;  
sugar, 12c to 14c; coffee, 12c to 14c. BUTTER.—  
Sales of 10c and 12c per lb. EGGS.—Sales of  
10c and 12c per dozen. LARD.—Sales of 10c  
and 12c per lb. MEAT.—Sales of 10c and 12c  
per lb. POULTRY.—Sales of 10c and 12c per  
dozen. FISH.—Sales of 10c and 12c per lb.

MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.—The "A-  
merican Organ" says: Col. WEBB of the  
New York Courier, has taken a house on  
President's Square, at \$200 per month.—  
We suppose this is a part of the SEWARD  
programme, the Colonel being the Senator's  
right hand man.

Hon. Justin Butterfield, Commis-  
sioner of the General Land Office during  
Gen. Taylor's administration, died at his  
residence in Chicago, on the 23d ult., in  
the 66th year of his age.

A Political Trick.—It is stated in Wash-  
ington City, that the letter of JOHN VAN  
BUREN, published in this issue, is a political  
trick. It is believed to have been written  
in the "Union" office, and with a per-  
fect understanding with the editor of that  
journal, the object being to aid the Softs  
of New York, and at the same time enable  
the "Union" and the administration to con-  
tinue to play out its game of duplicity.—  
When it is remembered, that the President  
dined with Prince John, the same evening  
that the letter appeared, the statement as-  
sumes the appearance of a fact.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The Commis-  
sioners or Delegates from the different  
branches of the new State Bank, met in  
Indianapolis on Wednesday last, and organ-  
ized the State Board by the election of Hugh  
McCullough, of Fort Wayne, President;  
Jas M. Ray, of Indianapolis, Cashier, and  
Thos. L. Smith, of New Albany, Attorney.  
It is said that Gov. Wright is opposed to  
the new bank, and intends to test the con-  
stitutionality of the New Bank Law.

An "Orful Warning."—The N. O. Picayune  
says, that it is a common idea that  
some houses are lucky and some unlucky,  
and mentions a house which has been on  
fire twenty times, another in which four  
murders have been committed, and a store  
in which every tenant has failed. In Bos-  
ton there was just such a store. Every-  
body who took it either closed up for want  
of patronage, or sold out at auction for ben-  
efit of creditors. About six months ago a  
man took it, and we expected to see him a  
victim, but he has succeeded. Why? He  
advertises!!! This is an "orful warning."

ROMAN CATHOLICS INTERFERING WITH  
POLITICS.—The Albany (N. Y.) State Re-  
gister, a paper which usually does not say  
what it cannot maintain, states that Arch-  
bishop Hughes had issued a mandate direct-  
ing Roman Catholics in the Albany dis-  
trict, to cast their votes for Crosby for the  
Senate. Roman Catholics never interfere  
with our National or State politics—oh no!

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.—Gov. REEDER,  
who was elected at the mock election  
in Kansas as Delegate to Congress, has  
gone on to prepare to contest Gen. WIT-  
FIELD'S election. We learn from Wash-  
ington, that the President and the entire Cab-  
inet will array themselves against REEDER.

The anti-American press of this  
State, are very prompt in quoting notices  
of the withdrawals from the American  
Councils in New York, Massachusetts, and  
other Northern States. But they forget to  
tell their readers, that the persons whose  
withdrawals they announce are Abolition-  
ists, who withdraw because they cannot  
abandonize the order.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville  
papers state that on the morning of the 2d  
instant, a fire broke out in the bagging and  
bale room of Mr. GEORGE W. DUNLAP, near the  
Brook street bridge. The manufacturing estab-  
lishment, together with the very valuable ma-  
chinery, worth some \$25,000 were quickly con-  
sumed. The hemp-house caught next and was  
burned, with its contents, consisting of forty  
tons of hemp, one hundred coils of rope  
and fifty pieces of bagging. Total loss not  
less than forty thousand dollars; insured  
to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars.

Gov. Morehead has issued a procla-  
mation offering a reward of three hundred  
dollars for the apprehension of Sam. H.  
Dews, charged with the murder of Samuel  
Lauderman, and who escaped from the  
Spencer county jail on the 25th of Oct.

AGREABLY DISAPPOINTED.—A cor-  
respondent of the Newark (N. J.) Eagle  
writes from Leavenworth City, Kansas, as  
follows:—Probably the gentleman minded  
his own business.

"I am a great coward, and come here  
with fear and trembling, expecting to have  
my throat cut from ear to ear before I reach-  
ed the hotel in the city of Leavenworth;  
but, so far from being molested, I have been  
treated with every civility, and I have never  
been among a people so universally polite  
as the "border ruffians" of Kansas."

Commercial Intelligence.  
CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

The Chicago "Press" notices sales  
of 1,400 hogs there at \$4 75 \$5 00 and  
\$5 75.

Hogs.—The hog market is on a stand-  
still. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of 31st  
ult., reports the following transaction:  
A city packer reports 4,500 head at 6c.  
COTTON.—The market is quiet. The  
advertisers in the city of Leavenworth,  
but, so far from being molested, I have been  
treated with every civility, and I have never  
been among a people so universally polite  
as the "border ruffians" of Kansas."

HOES.—The market is quite dull here,  
with rather a downward tendency in prices.  
In the absence of actual sales, we will re-  
mark that hogs are offered at 6 cents net,  
for December delivery, to packers.

At St. Louis no positive contracts are  
making, and buyers at last dates were not  
offering over 5 1/2 cents for hogs weighing  
200 pounds or more.

From the Louisville Courier.  
LOUISVILLE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small  
sales at 10c and 12c per lb. COAL.—Retail sales of Pittsburgh at 12 1/2c; Pen-  
nsylvania at 10c. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of  
middling at 7 1/2c; batting, 10 1/2c. Cotton yarns  
are firm at 5 1/2c to 6c. CORN.—Small sales of  
middling at 12 1/2c; common, 11 1/2c to 12c. RICE.—  
Sales of 10c and 12c per lb. SUGAR.—Sales of  
cane sugar at 12 1/2c; molasses, 25c to 30c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Extra brands 87 1/2c to 90c;  
No. 1, 85c to 87c; No. 2, 82c to 84c. GROCE-  
RIES.—Rice, 12c to 14c; molasses, 25c to 30c;  
sugar, 12c to 14c; coffee, 12c to 14c. BUTTER.—  
Sales of 10c and 12c per lb. EGGS.—Sales of  
10c and 12c per dozen. LARD.—Sales of 10c  
and 12c per lb. MEAT.—Sales of 10c and 12c  
per lb. POULTRY.—Sales of 10c and 12c per  
dozen. FISH.—Sales of 10c and 12c per lb.

MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.—The "A-  
merican Organ" says: Col. WEBB of the  
New York Courier, has taken a house on  
President's Square, at \$200 per month.—  
We suppose this is a part of the SEWARD  
programme, the Colonel being the Senator's  
right hand man.

Hon. Justin Butterfield, Commis-  
sioner of the General Land Office during  
Gen. Taylor's administration, died at his  
residence in Chicago, on the 23d ult., in  
the 66th year of his age.

A Political Trick.—It is stated in Wash-  
ington City, that the letter of JOHN VAN  
BUREN, published in this issue, is a political  
trick. It is believed to have been written  
in the "Union" office, and with a per-  
fect understanding with the editor of that  
journal, the object being to aid the Softs  
of New York, and at the same time enable  
the "Union" and the administration to con-  
tinue to play out its game of duplicity.—  
When it is remembered, that the President  
dined with Prince John, the same evening  
that the letter appeared, the statement as-  
sumes the appearance of a fact.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The Commis-  
sioners or Delegates from the different  
branches of the new State Bank, met in  
Indianapolis on Wednesday last, and organ-  
ized the State Board by the election of Hugh  
McCullough, of Fort Wayne, President;  
Jas M. Ray, of Indianapolis, Cashier, and  
Thos. L. Smith, of New Albany, Attorney.  
It is said that Gov. Wright is opposed to  
the new bank, and intends to test the con-  
stitutionality of the New Bank Law.

An "Orful Warning."—The N. O. Picayune  
says, that it is a common idea that  
some houses are lucky and some unlucky,  
and mentions a house which has been on  
fire twenty times, another in which four  
murders have been committed, and a store  
in which every tenant has failed. In Bos-  
ton there was just such a store. Every-  
body who took it either closed up for want  
of patronage, or sold out at auction for ben-  
efit of creditors. About six months ago a  
man took it, and we expected to see him a  
victim, but he has succeeded. Why? He  
advertises!!! This is an "orful warning."

ROMAN CATHOLICS INTERFERING WITH  
POLITICS.—The Albany (N. Y.) State Re-  
gister, a paper which usually does not say  
what it cannot maintain, states that Arch-  
bishop Hughes had issued a mandate direct-  
ing Roman Catholics in the Albany dis-  
trict, to cast their votes for Crosby for the  
Senate. Roman Catholics never interfere  
with our National or State politics—oh no!

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.—Gov. REEDER,  
who was elected at the mock election  
in Kansas as Delegate to Congress, has  
gone on to prepare to contest Gen. WIT-  
FIELD'S election. We learn from Wash-  
ington, that the President and the entire Cab-  
inet will array themselves against REEDER.

The anti-American press of this  
State, are very prompt in quoting notices  
of the withdrawals from the American  
Councils in New York, Massachusetts, and  
other Northern States. But they forget to  
tell their readers, that the persons whose  
withdrawals they announce are Abolition-  
ists, who withdraw because they cannot  
abandonize the order.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville  
papers state that on the morning of the 2d  
instant, a fire broke out in the bagging and  
bale room of Mr. GEORGE W. DUNLAP, near the  
Brook street bridge. The manufacturing estab-  
lishment, together with the very valuable ma-  
chinery, worth some \$25,000 were quickly con-  
sumed. The hemp-house caught next and was  
burned, with its contents, consisting of forty  
tons of hemp, one hundred coils of rope  
and fifty pieces of bagging. Total loss not  
less than forty thousand dollars; insured  
to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars.

Gov. Morehead has issued a procla-  
mation offering a reward of three hundred  
dollars for the apprehension of Sam. H.  
Dews, charged with the murder of Samuel  
Lauderman, and who escaped from the  
Spencer county jail on the 25th of Oct.

AGREABLY DISAPPOINTED.—A cor-  
respondent of the Newark (N. J.) Eagle  
writes from Leavenworth City, Kansas, as  
follows:—Probably the gentleman minded  
his own business.

"I am a great coward, and come here  
with fear and trembling, expecting to have  
my throat cut from ear to ear before I reach-  
ed the hotel in the city of Leavenworth;  
but, so far from being molested, I have been  
treated with every civility, and I have never  
been among a people so universally polite  
as the "border ruffians" of Kansas."

Commercial Intelligence.  
CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

The Chicago "Press" notices sales  
of 1,400 hogs there at \$4 75 \$5 00 and  
\$5 75.

Hogs.—The hog market is on a stand-  
still. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of 31st  
ult., reports the following transaction:  
A city packer reports 4,500 head at 6c.  
COTTON.—The market is quiet. The  
advertisers in the city of Leavenworth,  
but, so far from being molested, I have been  
treated with every civility, and I have never  
been among a people so universally polite  
as the "border ruffians" of Kansas."

HOES.—The market is quite dull here,  
with rather a downward tendency in prices.  
In the absence of actual sales, we will re-  
mark that hogs are offered at 6 cents net,  
for December delivery, to packers.

At St. Louis no positive contracts are  
making, and buyers at last dates were not  
offering over 5 1/2 cents for hogs weighing  
200 pounds or more.

From the Louisville Courier.  
LOUISVILLE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small  
sales at 10c and 12c per lb. COAL.—Retail sales of Pittsburgh at 12 1/2c; Pen-  
nsylvania at 10c. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of  
middling at 7 1/2c; batting, 10 1/2c. Cotton yarns  
are firm at 5 1/2c to 6c. CORN.—Small sales of  
middling at 12 1/2c; common, 11 1/2c to 12c. RICE.—  
Sales of 10c and 12c per lb. SUGAR.—Sales of  
cane sugar at 12 1/2c; molasses, 25c to 30c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Extra brands 87 1/2c to 90c;  
No. 1, 85c to 87c; No. 2, 82c to 84c. GROCE-  
RIES.—Rice, 12c to 14c; molasses, 25c to 30c;  
sugar, 12c to 14c; coffee, 12c to 14c. BUTTER.—  
Sales of 10c and 12c per lb. EGGS.—Sales of  
10c and 12c per dozen. LARD.—Sales of 10c  
and 12c per lb. MEAT.—Sales of 10c and 12c  
per lb. POULTRY.—Sales of 10c and 12c per  
dozen. FISH.—Sales of 10c and 12c per lb.

MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.—The "A-  
merican Organ" says: Col. WEBB of the  
New York Courier, has taken a house on  
President's Square, at \$200 per month.—  
We suppose this is a part of the SEWARD  
programme, the Colonel being the Senator's  
right hand man.

Hon. Justin Butterfield, Commis-  
sioner of the General Land Office during  
Gen. Taylor's administration, died at his  
residence in Chicago, on the 23d ult., in  
the 66th year of his age.

A Political Trick.—It is stated in Wash-  
ington City, that the letter of JOHN VAN  
BUREN, published in this issue, is a political  
trick. It is believed to have been written  
in the "Union" office, and with a per-  
fect understanding with the editor of that  
journal, the object being to aid the Softs  
of New York, and at the same time enable  
the "Union" and the administration to con-  
tinue to play out its game of duplicity.—  
When it is remembered, that the President  
dined with Prince John, the same evening  
that the letter appeared, the statement as-  
sumes the appearance of a fact.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The Commis-  
sioners or Delegates from the different  
branches of the new State Bank, met in  
Indianapolis on Wednesday last, and organ-  
ized the State Board by the election of Hugh  
McCullough, of Fort Wayne, President;  
Jas M. Ray, of Indianapolis, Cashier, and  
Thos. L. Smith, of New Albany, Attorney.  
It is said that Gov. Wright is opposed to  
the new bank, and intends to test the con-  
stitutionality of the New Bank Law.

An "Orful Warning."—The N. O. Picayune  
says, that it is a common idea that  
some houses are lucky and some unlucky,  
and mentions a house which has been on  
fire twenty times, another in which four  
murders have been committed, and a store  
in which every tenant has failed. In Bos-  
ton there was just such a store. Every-  
body who took it either closed up for want  
of patronage, or sold out at auction for ben-  
efit of creditors. About six months ago a  
man took it, and we expected to see him a  
victim, but he has succeeded. Why? He  
advertises!!! This is an "orful warning."

ROMAN CATHOLICS INTERFERING WITH  
POLITICS.—The Albany (N. Y.) State Re-  
gister, a paper which usually does not say  
what it cannot maintain, states that Arch-  
bishop Hughes had issued a mandate direct-  
ing Roman Catholics in the Albany dis-  
trict, to cast their votes for Crosby for the  
Senate. Roman Catholics never interfere  
with our National or State politics—oh no!

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.—Gov. REEDER,  
who was elected at the mock election  
in Kansas as Delegate to Congress, has  
gone on to prepare to contest Gen. WIT-  
FIELD'S election. We learn from Wash-  
ington, that the President and the entire Cab-  
inet will array themselves against REEDER.

The anti-American press of this  
State, are very prompt in quoting notices  
of the withdrawals from the American  
Councils in New York, Massachusetts, and  
other Northern States. But they forget to  
tell their readers, that the persons whose  
withdrawals they announce are Abolition-  
ists, who withdraw because they cannot  
abandonize the order.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville  
papers state that on the morning of the 2d  
instant, a fire broke out in the bagging and  
bale room of Mr. GEORGE W. DUNLAP, near the  
Brook street bridge. The manufacturing estab-  
lishment, together with the very valuable ma-  
chinery, worth some \$25,000 were quickly con-  
sumed. The hemp-house caught next and was  
burned, with its contents, consisting of forty  
tons of hemp, one hundred coils of rope  
and fifty pieces of bagging. Total loss not  
less than forty thousand dollars; insured  
to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars.

&lt;



